THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWH.

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Political Miscellany.

FROM THE CENTINEL.

FRENCH INFLUENCE.

MR. RUSSEL, No. VI.

REASONING from the nature of man, and of civil Society, abstracted from experience, a Philosopher might fairly deduce, the dangerous nature, the pernicious effects of organized Clubs—he would naturally observe, that such associations had a tendency to excite and foment a spirit of party, to localize and narrow the feelings of the members of them, to separate their feelings, their pride, and their interest from those of the community at large—to establish that bane of all governments, that monster so universally dreaded in antient as well as modern times, the "*Imperium in imperio*"—that such clubs when opposed to a government, become the more dangerous, as they were enabled to act with more system, to preserve more consistency, to facilitate the communication of slander and traiterous objects, and to operate with more unity and stronger effect, than detached individuals possibly could do. But the melancholy tale, founded on the experience of the unhappy French and corroborated by some interesting events in this country, affords a darker picture.

Anarchy, insurrection, rapine and murder, have marked the bloody footsteps of disorganizing clubs in France, and if we have happily escaped these baneful effects, these horrid outrages, it is rather to be attributed to the good sense of our people, the wisdom and prudence of our rulers, than to any spirit of moderation, any solid principles of virtue, in our "*constitutional*" societies. The only striking feature, which was ever unveiled to the eye of an injured and indignant public, was a mean, servile, childish imitation of the maternal club, at Paris. They copied, *like the Chinese*, with too much minuteness: They adopted not only the captivating principles of French 'Liberty and Equality,' but they introduced their style, their bombastic and turgid expressions: They affected also the republican rudeness (in France termed simplicity)—in their manners, their conduct, and conversation. Like them, too, they attempted to influence the public opinion, by rare shows, by civic feasts, by Republican symbols, by revolutionary

tionary *music*. They even dared at certain periods, to applaud the cut-throat tunes intended to excite French mobs to plunder, outrage and murder, and to censure American music, commemorative of our national honor.

So widely diffusive was their influence, so subversive of national pride, and national honor, that a cold apathy appeared to pervade the great mass of the community. The basest insults upon our government, or neutral rights, from French insolence, not only escaped censure, but found dastardly advocates. If there were in the nation some who burned with indignation at those abuses, they were either intimidated by the threats or overawed with the influence of *what appeared* to be the public opinion. While on the other hand through the instrumentality of the Jacobins, the people were inflamed and outrageous at every aggression of the British. Every injury, every outrage of that nation, (all of which were unjustifiable) were magnified and distorted. War, horrid war, with that insolent foe, was the most moderate measure we could adopt. *Honestus*, at one time the prop and the oracle of the Jacobin club at Boston, in a speech which will not soon be forgotten, undertook to prove that we were at that time, and had long been at *open war* with Greatbritain. This *great* statesman, has now changed his note, and viewing injuries through the dense medium of Gallic influence, he cannot perceive any thing irritating, any thing unjustifiable, any thing indeed which is not *commendable*, in the conduct of France towards America. The prudence of our Executive in preferring honorable negotiation to humiliating war, in the case of Greatbritain was called pusillanimity, nay it was even hinted, that WASHINGTON was absorbed in the vortex of *Britannic influence*.

In the case of French depredations, French barbarities, French insults, more cruel, more outrageous, more unwarrantable, more *ungrateful* to a country, which *fondly & sincerely cherished* her cause no measures can be too lenient no condescension too mean. The her haughty tyrants, in all the turgid insolence of power, should kick our ministers from their presence and spurn at our humble and modest supplications—tho', with more bombastic pomp than would disgrace an Eastern Vizir, the Directory did in "*full*," refuse to admit our *special envoy* (for such was Mr. Pinckney) to an audience, disdained to enter into a *correspondence* with him, and made his Secretary Maj. Rutledge, stand like a *lacquey* behind their chairs—though with an insolence, unparalleled even in their treatment to the degraded Hollanders, or the wretched Genevans, they have insisted in writing, that they will not receive "ANY *Minister*" from the United States, until we have complied with all the unreasonable and humiliating demands of France!—Yet there are still to be found in this country, miserable sycophants who not only *palliate* but *applaud* this infamous conduct—who rejoice in their country's woe—who would kiss the hand that lacerates

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and bow to the imperious head, which dictates such disgraceful terms to our country.——That these sentiments are solely the effects of the influence I have described, and that we have always had more reason to be offended with France than with Greatbritain, I shall attempt to prove hereafter. LEONIDAS.

CONGRESS.

MAY 22.

IN *committee of the whole, Mr Dent in the chair, on the address reported in answer to the President's Speech.*

[*Copy of the* ADDRESS.]

To the PRESIDENT of the United States.

SIR,

THE *interesting detail of those events, which have rendered the convention of Congress at this time indispensible (communicated in your Speech to both Houses) has excited in us the strongest emotions.—Whilst we regret the occasion, we cannot omit to testify our approbation of the measure, and to pledge ourselves that no considerations of private inconvenience, shall prevent, on our part, a faithful discharge of the duties to which we are called.*

We have constantly hoped that the nations of Europe, whilst desolated by foreign wars, or convulsed by intestine divisions, would have left the United States to enjoy that peace and tranquility, to which the impartial conduct of our government has entitled us; and it is now with extreme regret, we find the measures of the French Republic tending to endanger a situation so desirable and interesting to our country.

Upon this occasion, we feel it our duty to express, in the most explicit manner, the sensations which the present crisis has excited, and to assure you of our zealous co-operation in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

Although it is the first and most ardent wish of our hearts, that peace may be maintained with the French Republic, and with all the world; yet we can never surrender those rights which belong to us as a nation: And whilst we view with satisfaction the wisdom, dignity and moderation, which have marked the measures of the Supreme Executive of our country, in its attempts to remove, by candid explanations, the complaints and jealousies of France, we feel the full force of that indignity which has been offered our country in the rejection of its minister. No attempts to wound our rights as a sovereign state will escape the notice of our constituents—They will be felt with indignation, and repelled with that decision which shall convince the world that we are NOT a degraded people, that we can never submit to the demands of a foreign power, without examination and without discussion.

Knowing, as we do, the confidence reposed by the people of the U. States, in their government, we cannot hesitate in expressing our indignation at the sentiments disclosed by the President of the Executive Directory of France, in his speech to the late minister of the United States. Such sentiments serve to discover the imperfect knowledge which France possesses of the real opinions of our constituents. An attempt to separate the people of the United States from their government is an attempt to separate them from themselves; and although foreigners, who know not the

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genius of our country, may have conceived the project, and foreign agents may attempt the execution, yet the united efforts of our fellow citizens will convince the world of its impracticability.

Happy would it have been, if the transactions disclosed in your communication had never taken place, or that they could have been concealed. Sensibly, however, as we feel the wound which has been inflicted, we think with you, that neither the honor nor the interest of the United States forbid the repetition of advances for preserving peace; and we are happy to learn that fresh attempts at negotiation will be commenced: Nor can we too strongly express our sincere desires that an accommodation may take place, on terms compatible with the rights, interest and honor of our nation. Fully, however, impressed with the uncertainty of the result, we shall prepare to meet with fortitude, any unfavorable events which may occur, and to extricate ourselves from their consequences, with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.—Believing with you, that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations, that the laws for the preservation of peace have been proper, and that they have been fairly executed, the representatives of the people do not hesitate to declare, that they will give their most cordial support to the execution of principles so deliberately and uprightly established.

The many interesting subjects which you have recommended to our consideration, and which are so strongly enforced by this momentous occasion, will receive every attention which their importance demands—and we trust, that by the decided and explicit conduct which will govern our deliberations, every insinuation will be repelled which is derogatory to the honor and independence of our country.

Permit us, in offering this address, to express our satisfaction at your promotion to the first office in the government, and our entire confidence that the pre-eminent talents and patriotism which have placed you in this distinguished situation, will enable you to discharge its various duties with satisfaction to yourself, and advantage to our common country.

DEBATES on the Answer to the President's Speech.

A member from Virginia moved to substitute for the word indignation in the following sentence of the reported answer, "we cannot hesitate in expressing our indignation at the sentiments disclosed by the President of the Executive Directory of France, in his Speech to the late minister of the United States,"—the word sensibility.

Mr. Nicholas arose and read three additions, which he moved to have introduced into it, and which, of course would require that the report should be committed.

The tenor of these additions were, to soften the address so as to remove some expressions which might be thought irritating; and which might produce that unanimity in the house, which is, at this time, so essentially necessary.

To express their belief, that the Fr. Directory's refusal to receive Mr. Pinkney, did not arise from a wish not to treat with this country; but because he was only clothed with the powers of an ORDINARY ambassador, while the differences subsisting between the

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two countries required the powers of an envoy extraordinary, specially deputed for the purpose of accommodating them.

To request of the Executive that he should empower an envoy extraordinary to place the French Republic in the same situation which Great-britain now stands, in consequence of our late treaty with that nation—This had reference to the extension of articles contraband of war, free ships making free goods, allowing of the detention of provision vessels, &c.

In enforcing the necessity and pointing out the advantages likely to arise from this mode of conduct, he embraced a wide range of argument—and seemed equally averse from prostrating the honor of this country, or rushing into immediate hostilities, which he thought inevitable if irritating language was made use of in the address which necessarily precede any ambassador that may be sent from this country.

This was opposed by Mr. Smith, S. C. who insisted that France had intentionally insulted this country; that concessions would only produce fresh injuries and contempt; that the British treaty was merely the pretence for the various spoliations & vexations which we experienced from the Republic; that the latent design was to ruin the trade of Great-britain through America, as the same language had been held to other independant states & kingdoms which had not formed any such treaty; that France had actually put herself in the same situation as Great-britain, by her decree of March 2, without consulting the government of the United States—That it was now high time to speak a firm and decided language, and to call forth the resources of the country by troops and armaments; so as to be prepared for any exigency—this, instead of producing a war, which he deprecated and would wish to avoid by all means short of a national humiliation and abasement, he was of opinion would ensure peace, & place the American character in a fair & proper point of view to all the nations in Europe. Finally, he declared that however desirable unanimity may be, he would rather have the report of the committee carried by a majority of one, than that the amendment [addition] of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Nicholas should] be carried unanimously.

It was then resolved, that Mr. Nicholas's proposition should be printed for the use of the members—and the House adjourned.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF NEWHAMPSHIRE.

JUNE 9. This day, at 12 o'clock, his Excellency, Gov. GILMAN, in the Representatives room delivered to both branches of the Legislature, the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, & of the House of Representatives,

HAVING, in obedience to the call of my fellow citizens, again accepted the office of Chief Magistrate, it affords me great satisfaction that I may congratulate you on our general prosperity and happiness, as it respects the internal affairs of the State.

The opportunities we have for promoting and enjoying civil and religious liberty, should excite our gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the

the Univerſe, and produce a fixed determination, rightly to improve theſe invaluable bleſſings.

As a member of the United States, it is both our duty and intereſt, to preſerve and ſtrengthen the ties which bind us together—and while we participate in the great advantages conſequent upon the operation of our Federal Government, it becomes us to remember that we muſt alſo ſuffer, if that is injured.

When we recollect the paſt eminent ſervices of the perſon who has been recently appointed Preſident of the United States, we may juſtly confide that the wiſdom, firmneſs and patriotiſm, which have heretofore been ſo conſpicuous in his conduct, on many important occaſions, will be exerted to the utmoſt to promote the honor, intereſt, peace and happineſs of our common country.

An extraordinary occaſion has induced the Preſident to convene Congreſs—In his ſpeech to the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, the injurious conduct of a foreign nation, towards our own, is particularly delineated :—While theſe circumſtances are viewed with deep regret, they muſt be alſo highly alarming.

It being the peculiar duty of the general government to direct in all things relating to our foreign concerns, and to purſue ſuch meaſures as may be thought proper for promoting and preſerving the honor and intereſt of the nation ; it is incumbent on us to view the ſituation in which we ſtand, and to unite in a fixed determination to afford the moſt prompt and effective aid to all their conſtitutional meaſures.

Peace, on terms conſiſtent with our rights as an independent nation muſt be the ſincere wiſh of all good citizens, and we may believe will be earneſtly ſought for by the general government. But however ardent the deſire for Peace may be, it cannot be imagined that a people who not long ſince expended ſo much blood and treaſure in obtaining Independence from one nation, will ever conſent to ſacrifice that invaluable poſſeſſion to another.

Although Congreſs are empowered to provide for the common defence and general welfare, and for organizing, arming and diſciplining the militia; yet, ſhould you be of opinion, from a view of the general aſpect of our public affairs, that it is neceſſary at this time for the ſtate to make further proviſion for arming and diſciplining the militia ; or to take any other meaſures for the particular defence and ſafety of the State ; whatever you may determine upon will meet my zealous attention.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

Conſidering the magnitude of the debt incurred during our ſtruggle for independence, the ſtate of our treaſury has hitherto been as good as could be expected ;—yet from a view of the proſperous ſtate of our country, and the ability of our citizens, I have heretofore thought it expedient that taxation ſhould be continued ; that we might be more amply prepared to meet ſuch difficulties as are incident to all human affairs. At a period,

riod, not very distant, the prices of many articles of the general produce of our country, may probably be much reduced. Should Congress find it indispensibly necessary to lay a direct tax; and the particular circumstances of the State require an assessment for our own internal affairs at the same time; this double tax may be burthensome,—These considerations induce me to ask your attention to the subject at this time.

Gentlemen of the Senate, & Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

In a separate communication I shall lay before you some observations respecting compensations to persons employed in administering the government of the State.

Although we may view with much anxiety the general aspect of our national concerns; it becomes our peculiar duty to consider the affairs of the State.—In recurring to the Constitution, we shall there find many important matters, which claim our attention, and by upright endeavors to establish justice and promote the general welfare of the community, we shall best answer the reasonable expectations of our constituents, and secure the approbation of our own minds.

John Taylor Gilman.

The following is a List of THE *COUNCIL.*

Rockingham,	Joseph Cilley, Esq.
Strafford,	Aaron Wingate, Esq.
Hillsborough,	Robert Wallace, Esq.
Cheshire,	Thomas Bellows, Esq.
Grafton,	Russell Freeman, Esq.

THE *SENATE.*

District number

1. Hon. Moses Leavitt,
2. Jeremiah Fogg,
3. Joseph Blanchard,
4. Michael M'Clary,
5. William Hale,
6. Nathan Hoit,
7. John Orr,
8. James Flanders,
9. John Duncan,
10. Elisha Whitcomb,
11. Amos Shepard,
12. Moses Baker.

For the NEW STAR.

Messrs. RUSSEL & DAVIS,

YOU have told us of the improvement of the human species, and are on a great scale, I think, advertising for the improvement of Horses: Do, if you please, tell your readers something of the improvement of that excellent root, THE POTATOE. "Small ones will do just as well as great ones, to plant," says the good woman all winter, nor does her husband contradict her——The larger ones of course are picked out to boil, and the lesser left for seed—This is the way in which potatoes, vulgarly call'd *great laming ones*, will in a few years dwindle to the size

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of potatoes balls, and as folks say, "*get run out.*" Now as to seed corn, seed cucumbers, horses among cattle, and all things propagated, the best are selected for that end—and thus should it be with potatoes, which is of more importance I think than changing the seed, as Agricola advised in your last; though that is well worth while when a better kind can be obtained.

A. B.

PARNASSIAN RIVULET.

TO-MORROW.

TO-MORROW and its cares despise,
The present moment is thy own;
Snatch it quickly as it flies,
And count it up as clearly won:
Nor scruple to indulge the fire
Of youthful love, & young desire.

Old age must shortly pall the taste,
And blunt the edge of sprightly joys;
With care & sadness fill the breast,
And give no relish but for toys;
Now then, now indulge the fire
Of youthful love & young desire.

A Certain gentleman in company with Mr. RICHARD ROGERS, said to him, I esteem you, and love your company very well, but you are so *precise*:—O Sir, replied Mr. Rogers, I serve a *precise God*.

A NOTED Divine used to say, "he thought the reason why many men of the greatest learning and best natural abilities were Atheists and Deists, was, that the Divine Being did not intend the devil should lose his cause for want of its being well pled."

THE celebrated Mr. Whitfield being in company with Mr. Tenant and others: among various topics of conversation, the serious subject of dying was introduced. Mr. Whitfield observed, with a sigh, he had a great desire to depart, to leave this perplexing, laborious world, to go to that country, where "the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."—Mr. Tenant, after a little pause, stepped up to Mr. Whitfield, and accosted him thus: "Brother Whitfield, had I a number of hired men labouring in my field, and should I observe one of them often looking at the sun and wishing it to set, I would take him by the shoulders, and kick him out of the field."

APHORISM.

That cannot be an honest man, who *acts* in direct and notorious opposition to what he continually *professes*.

[Another half sheet will be published on Monday next.]